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## Characterization of human homologue of 4-1BB and its ligand.

Zhou Z, Kim S, Hurtado J, Lee ZH, Kim KK, Pollok KE, Kwon BS.

PubMed Services Department of Microbiology and Immunology, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis 56202-5120, USA.

The human homologue of 4-1BB (H4-1BB) cDNA was isolated from PMA plus ionomycin-treated human peripheral T-cell cDNA libraries. The amino acid sequence deduced from the nucleotide sequence showed that the protein is composed of 255 amino acids with 2 potential N-linked glycosylation sites. The molecular weight of its protein backbone is calculated to be 27 kDa. The H4-1BB contains features such as signal sequence and transmembrane domain, indicating that it is a receptor protein. This protein showed 60% identity of amino acid sequence to mouse 4-1BB. In the cytoplasmic domain there are 5 regions of amino acid sequences conserved from mouse to human, indicating that these residues might be important in the 4-1BB function. H4-1BB mRNA was detected in unstimulated peripheral blood T cells and was inducible in T-cell lines such as Jurkat and CEM. H4-1BB-AP, a fusion protein between the H4-1BB extracellular domain and alkaline phosphatase, was used to identify the ligand for the H4-1BB. Although the H4-1BB ligand was detected in both T and B cells of human peripheral blood, the ligand was preferentially expressed in primary B cells and B-cell lines. Daudi, a B-cell lymphoma, was one of the B-cell lines that carried a higher number of ligands. Scatchard analysis showed that the  $Kd = 1.4 \times 10(9)$  M and the number of ligands in Daudi cell was 4.2 x 10(3).

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